GREVY DECIDES TO RESIGN. HE WILL EXPLAIN THINGS TO THE COUN-

M. RIBOT WILL BE ASKED TO FORM A MINISTRY TO SUPERINTEND THE SELECTION OF

A PRESIDENT. Paris, Nov. 23.-President Grevy to-day informed M. Marct, a Radical member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Department of the Seine, that he had decided to resign. He said he would to-morrow ask M. Ribot to form a Ministry to superintend the meeting of the Congress of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, which will select a new President, If M. Ribot should refuse to form a Ministry, he will ask M. Gobiet to do so. M. Grevy further stated that be will not quit his post before issuing an address to the country in which he will repudiate responsibility for the present state of affairs, and declare that his retirement is forced by the impossibility of governing the country. He will depart from the Presidency with the sincerest

wishes for the future of the Republic. It is stated that during his interview with M. Maret to-day, President Grevy was greatly affected and pleaded pitcously for time. M. Maret, however, was obdurate. He said that too much time had been lost already; that it was the duty of the President to resign immediately, and that he should send a message to the Chamber not later than Saturday. It is reported that M. Grevy worked at the message until a late hour to-night

A secret meeting, attended by MM. Clemenceau. Granet, Lockroy, Rochefort and others, was held to-night to discuss the question of a successor to M. Grevy. It is rumored that all military candidates were rejected.

The President held a conference of two hours duration with MM. Ferry and Raynal.

M. Ribot is member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Department of Pas de Calais. If he forms a new Cabinet, among the members will be MM. Goblet and Deves.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23 .- A particular interest in the news that M. Ribot will probably form the new French Cabinet is felt in Chicago. It arises from the fact that M. Ribot married a daughter of the late Isaac N. Burch, of this city, and was in Chicago a few months ago to settle a claim of Mr. Burch's second daughter, growing out of the famous Burch divorce case.

OUTLINE OF THE TORY PROGRAMMME LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH AT OXFORD.

NO FAVOR FOR IRELAND UNTIL SHE LEARNS TO BEHAVE-TRAFALGAR SQUARE TROUBLES PLACED TO THE CREDIT OF

MR. GLADSTONE. LONDON, Nov. 23.-in a speech at the meeting of the National Union of Conservatives at Oxford to day Lord Salistury said he saw in the success of the conbrence the happiest augury for the future. He said that he would not renew the discussion of the question whether Home Rule would be established or not. The author of the proposal had withdrawn his measure would pass the wit of man to produce a Home Rule scheme which would be pleasing to both Sin George Q. Trevelvan and Michael Davist. The coming ures that would satisfy pressing wants of England He did not intend until there was a manifest change in Ireland to propose increased powers of local govern ment there. Obstruction had been threatened to every thing that might be proposed in Parliament until the demands of the Home Rulers had been granted. The Government were prepared to face obstruction The present system of procedure was not enough Drastic reforms were required to prevent a wantor waste of the public time.

The question of the regulation of the liquor traffic, he continued, would have the foremost place in the local government bill. He was in favor of liberty in that raffic as far as was consistent with social order. He was strongly opposed to church disestablishment

but admitted that the Government were bound to reform the church by removing whatever evils were proved to He promised a measure for the removal of tithe

charges from land. The state of agriculture, he said. was deplorable.

Referring to the Trafalgar Square troubles, he said he regarded the meetings there as lawless demonstrations. They were the natural results of Mr. Gladstone's words. Mr. Gladstone could not preach to the Irish mob to defy the law without having his advice applied to Eng land as well. He (Salisbury) was convinced that the country would say with him that those claiming the right of public meeting were not privileged to convert it into the right of making of themselves a public nulsance The Government were determined at all costs to main tain the supremacy of the law. (Cheers.) He could not understand what it was that excited the sympaths of the English Liberals in the case of William O'Brier who had broken the law and incited others to lawlessness. He did not fear that the attacks of the Liberal leaders on recognized principles of order would confuse the moral sense of the English nation. On the cortrary, the substantial effect would be to convince the public mind in favor of a policy which vindicated law and order throughout the Kingdom. (Cheers.)

DUBLIN, Nov. 23.—"The Belfast News Letter" (a Tory organ) says that Mr. Balfour will be the Gov-ernment leader in the House of Commons at the next Session of Paritiment, and that Mr. Ashmead Hart-lett will succeed him as Chief Secretary for Iteland.

THE PRINCE'S HOARSENESS CONTINUES. DR SCHMIDT'S REPORT ON THE CASE-WHAT DIL

DR. VIRCHOW FIND! Berlin, Nov. 23 -A dispatch from San Remo says hat the Crown Prince's voice continues very hourse. Dr. Bramann takes no part in the medical treatment of the patient, which is still entrusted to Dr. Hovell. Dr. Bramann, however, will remain at San Remo in order to be ready at any moment to perform a surgical operation in case dangerous inflammatory action ren-

operation in case dangerous inflammatory action renders such a course necessary.

Dr. Schmidt, in a report to the Medical Society of Berdin on the case of the Crown Prince, says:

Dr. Gerhardt was first consulted March 6. Afterward by two operations he removed a tumor from the left vocal chord. He then infimated to Dr. Wegener and Dr. Orth, of Ems, his fears that cancer existed. The sojourn of the Crown Prince at Ems was considered merely probationary, the object being to ascertain whether the swelling was being nor malignant. On June 18 Dr. Landgraf discovered a swelling in the larnyx. On July 1 another swelling was observed, situated on the posterior wall of the larnyx, with a atrong outgrowth toward the left vocal chord. On August 8 Dr. Mackenzie undertook to cradicate the swelling. After his operations the Crown Prince went to Braemar. The German dectors for whom no accommodations was procided at Braemar, were not admitted to make a further examination until August 23. The left vocal chord then showed several pointed excressences which Dr. Mackenzie assumed to be the result of his operations. On September 1 the German dectors left.

In conclusion Dr. Schmidt declares that "cancerous infiltration has existed from the very beginning below

infiltration has existed from the very beginning below the left vocal chord. This caused irritation which produced the papillary growths on the chord. the removal of these the public is already fully in-

formed."

The "National Zeitung" says: "It is reported in medical circles that Dr. Virchow found no cancerous particles in the discharge from the growth in the Crown Prince's throat. The portion sent to Dr. Virchow, however, was much shaken in transit."

LAWYERS TO GO ON STRIKE.

A DEADLOCK BETWEEN BENCH AND BAR IN THE MONTREAL DISTRICT. MONTREAL, Nov. 23.-Business in the courts here i far behind, owing to what is almost a deadlock between

bench and bar, the latter charging the bench with laziness, and the bench charging the bar with unprolatiness, and the bench charging the bar with unprofessional conduct. The Montreal bar recently used
strong language about country judges and yesterday
one of them refused to sit in court here.

It is stated that unless means are found to remedy
the deplorable manner in which justice is administered
in this district, the lawyers will follow the example of
their brethren some years ago and go on a general
strike, that is, refuse to plead.

PARNELL AND O'CONNOR CAUGHT. SUBPENAED AS WITNESSES IN A LIBEL SUIT AGAINST "THE TIMES."

DUBLIN, Nov. 23.—"The Express" says that Frank Hugh O'Donnell, ex-Vice-President of the Home Rule ederation, has caused subpurpas to be issued for Messry. Parnell and O'Connor as witnesses in his suit Staingt "The London Times" for £50,000 damages for libel in charging him with being connected with the Phoenix Pack murders. Mr. O'Donnell has instructed O'Connor to produce the minute books and ledgers of the Home Rule Federation and the National League

in his possession, particularly those covering the time

spent by Mr. Parnell in Kilmainham Jail. The Parnellites are furious. Mr. Parnell three months ago resolved to cross the sea in November in order to avoid being placed in the witness box. "The Evening Telegraph" says: "A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. John Dillon anywhere in Great Britain."

Doughty, who was acquitted at Ennis on one charge under the Crimes Act, but convicted on another and sentenced to a month's imprisonment, has been secretly removed from the jail at Limerick to the Tuliamore parison.

DYNAMITERS CAUSE GREAT ALARM. EXPLOSIVES HAVE BEEN FOUND IN CALLAN'S

LODGINGS AND SCOTLAND YARD IS ASTIR. LONDON, Nov. 23.-Extraordinary precautions have cen taken to guard the dynamiters Callan and Harains in prison. In the dust holes at Callan's lodgings there have been found packages containing thirty pounds of dynamite of foreign make, and other explosive compounds have been found buried in neighbors' gardens. All the water-closets, drains and other pipes in Harkins's house have been searched for explosives. The curiosity of the police was excited by the departure of a neighbor of Harkins for New York on the Monday following the Cohen inquest.

THIRTY-FIVE LIVES LOST IN THE BLACK SEA. LONDON, Nov. 23 .- Advices received here state that came into collision off the Crimean coast to-day, and that the Vesta was sunk and thirty-five of her crow drowned. two local Russian steamers, the Sireus and the Vesta,

THE MORGAN THIEF ARRESTED.

HE IS A NEGRO EXPERT FROM CHICAGO. SOME OF THE DIAMONDS IN HIS POCKETS-TRYING

TO SHOOT A POLICEMAN. The thief who stole the jewelry from Matthew Morgan's house, No. 284 Lexington-ave., was caught yesterday afternoon. He had some of the diamonds with him, but what became of the rest of the plunder

he refuses to tell. As soon as the robbery was reported to Inspector Byrnes on Sunday afternoon, Detectives Crowley, McGuire and McClo-key were put on the case. The first clew that amounted to anything was given by the box in which the jewels were kept. A close examina-tion showed that it had been opened by an expert with a jimmy, and that there were scratches on the wardrobe which showed that the Jimmy had also been used on the door, bich was always kept locked.

Inspector Byrnes got a letter a few days ago from the Chief of Police in Milwaukee asking him to look out for a nosco thief who had disappeared from Chicago and was believed to have come to this city His method was to enter the house by the secondstory windows. Inquiry in the neighborhood of Mr. Morgan's house showed that a negro answering the description of the Milwaukee thief had been seen there everal times last week, and the Inspector become con vinced that if he could find this negro he would have the man who robbed Mr. Morgan. Search was made on the West Side in the resorts frequented by negro thieves. The detectives got close to his stopping place, and he was seen coming from an alley and going up Sixth ave. Detectives Crowley and Lanthier followed behind for a few blocks, and then Crowley walked up to him and said:

The negro turned partially around and pulled out a pistol. Crowley threw both arms around him. The negro squirmed and got the pistol raised to the level of the detective's breast. He was in such a cramped position that he had difficulty in raising the trigger. This delay enabled Detective Lanthier to reach the struggling men, and he wrested the weapon from the thief. The negro was taken to Police Headquarters and locked up. He gave his name as William H. Dorsey, alias Levell; said he was thirty-two years old, but would not state where he lived.

Soon after Dorsey's arrest Detectives McCloskey and McGuire arrested Thomas Tucker, a negro thief, as an accessory after the fact. He gave a hiding place to Dorsey and aided him in disposing of some of the stolen goods. Porsey had the Morgan house "spotted" for several days. On Saturday, soon after the family was at dinner, he scaled the back plazza and got through an open window. The find was a rich one, about \$8,000 in diamond jewelry, and he was satisfied. He took the jewels from the box, threw it in the shed, slid down the plazza and got safely away without being heard by any one.

Dorsey has lived in the West most of his life, principally in thicago, and is reputed to be one of the best "second story" men in the land. He has spent ten years in fail in Chicago for robbing a house there. He can go up any wall, if there is a slight resting place for his hands and toes. Tucker has no criminal hiscity and others were sent out of town. It is known where the goods were pawned here, and this property will be rec-versed. as an accessory after the fact. He gave a hiding

UNEARTHING FRAUD IN JERSEY CITY. ATTEMPTING TO BUIBE J. W. BISSELL TO WITH-

DRAW OPPOSITION TO A CONTRACTOR. issioner Warren, of the Jersey City Board of Finance, seems to have uncarthed what looks like an at-tempt at fraud. The Commissioner handed the City Clerk the following aftiavit on Tuesday night:

the following amazin on Accounts of Hudson, ss.

John W. Rissell, being duly sworn by me according
to law, on his outh says that at the meeting of the Hoard of Inance of Jersey City, when the resolution of the the resolution of the Board of Public Works of Jersey City, awarding the contract for the improvement of Chestnut-ave, to Francis C. Mechan was about to be concurred in by the Board of Finance, the said Francis C. Mechan was in close convergional to the convergion of the convergion ation with a gentleman doing business in Montgomery st. lersey City. After the meeting of the Board, and after the said resolution was referred back to the Committee of oncurrent Resolutions, this rentleman who was in su-

was leaving the building and stated to me that the full amount of my assessment for such improvement would be put in my hand in each that day if I would withdraw my opposition to the award of said contract to said Mechan. I refused said proposition. I afterward endeavored to bring the matter to a point where I could connect said Mechan with the proposition if he were the originator of it, for the double purpose of having him putched and prevent the awarding of that contract to him.

Sworn to and subscribed to at Jersey City, N. J. the 10th day of November, 1887, before E. K. Securica, No are Public, New Jersey.

Mr. Bissell stated that he was bound by a promise not to make the name of the party who made the proposition to him public, but would do to as soon as he could feel himself relieved from his promise. The matter will be investigated.

THE DOOM OF " RUCKET SHOPS"

TWO ARRESTS MADE BY INSPECTOR BYRNES'S MEN-THE PRISONERS HELD FOR TRIAL.

First Strict Held For Trial.

Eince the recent decision of the courts which relegated the "bucket shop" brokers to the same category as gamblers, the police and detectives have evinced a laudable zeal in bringing to light the dark ways of several of those sty rogues. A number of them have been impelled by grim necessity to shut up their shops. Two more cases were tried before Justice Kilbreth at the Tomis Police Court yesterday. The first was the of George S. Hartt & Co., of No. 40 Broadway. The suit against this firm was brought at the instance of Detective John Killalea, of the Central Station, who testified that he went to their "bucket shop" at the above address on November 16 and paid \$10 for ten shares of stock at 31 1-8. In five minutes the shares The detective charged the clerk in the office, George S. Hartt, with receiving the money, and the latter was arrested and held in \$500 bonds to answer at General Sessions. Charles R. Bissell, of No. 48 West

Twenty sixth st., gave the required ball.

The second case was that of Walter C. Ellis, of No. 46 Fulton st., Brooklyn, and John Lee, of No. 354 West Thirty second st., who are charged by Officer John Mc-Guinness, of the Central Station, with keeping a "bucket shop" at No. 38 New-st. It was on November 10, he stated, that he went to their office and purchased ten shares of St. Paul for \$10. The shares were quoted at 95.75 when he bought them, but they immediately took a drop of 1-8 and the officer lost his money. and Lee were also held in ball of \$500 each to appear

and Lee were also hold in ball of \$500 each to appear at General Sessions.

When Inspector liyrnes was asked yesterday if the police were going to close up all the "bucket shops" in the city he said with a doubtful shake of his head: "It is not certain how far we can go in that direction. The conviction in the Told case gave us some encouragement in getting evidence against the proprietors of "bucket shops" in the city, but it is understood that the case will be appealed, and until it becomes a test case by the decision of the highest court, it will be necessary for us to proceed carefully. We have been getting evidence against most of the bucket shops,' but the work has to be done slowly and in many cases it is difficult to get the right kind of evidence to warrant arrests. The evidence that we got against two places was regarded at the District Attorney's office as positive, and Mr. Purdy was detailed by the District-Attorney to begin a prosecution in each case. Application was made to Police Justice Kilbreth for warrants this reming and he authorized the arrests that were made to-day. It is not unlikely that more arrests of the same kind will be made soon."

Long Brancii, Nov. 23 (Special).—Clifton W. Tay-leure, the Editor of "The Long Branch News," who

ALMOST SUNK BY THE SCHOLTEN. MCGLYNN WOULD USE FORCE THE WRECK FOULS A GERMAN STEAMER.

ONLY 89 OF THE SCHOLTEN'S PASSENGERS SAVED DESERTED BY THE CREW. LONDON, Nov. 23.-The German s'eamer Leander,

from Cadiz for Hamburg, struck the wreck of the W. A. Scholten last evening and was towed to Dover in a sinking condition. The Channel has been crowded with vessels for the last few days. The wreck ites directly in the path of traffic, and a special lightship has been sent to replace the improvised one placed over the wreck yesterday, which was defective.

At the inquest on the recovered bodies of the vic tims of the disaster the Rotterdam agent of the steamtestified that there were 214 persons aboard, of whom 80 were rescued. A steerage passenger of the name of Hughes stated that he was picked up by one of the Scholten's boats, which was not nearly full. The crew of the boat pulled away as soon as the steamer sank.

The Schollen's crew were retaided in lowering the boats by the stiffness of the tackle, which had not been used in a long time. Forty-nine of the survivors have returned to Rot-

The body of Marcus Wasser, one of the steerage passengers, was recovered to day off Dover.

HIS ENTIRE FAMILY DROWNED. THE WIFE AND EIGHT CHILDREN OF A SYRACUSE

LABORER WENT DOWN WITH THE SCHOLTEN. SYRACUSE, N. Y. Nov. 23.—The nine members of the Anna Frost family who were among the victims of the Scholten disaster, are without doubt the wife and eight children of John Prost, a German of this city. His family were to sail on the Scholten. Frost is a laborer in the sail mills here. He came from West Prussla about one months ago and saved all his money to pay for the passage of his wife and children. It took all his savings (\$153) to buy the tickets. His wife was about forty-five, and the children ranged from eight months up to twenty-two years of age.

THE SCHOLTEN'S STANCHNESS CERTIFIED.

Inquiries about the lost or missing in the steamship W. A. Scholten diminished in number yesterday. At the Broadway office a telegram was received from A. A. Jackson & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, inquiring about Lucia Friedel, who with her fear children is reported among the missing. No further information could be given. An uncle and a brother of two of the seamen on the lost vessel made inquiries about their relatives but they jearned no news. Mr. Van den Toorn was proud of the receipt from French and British underwitters in this city of copies of certificates setting forth that the Scholten in May last was all that she should be from the standpoint of those who insured her.

THE CONNECTICUT IN COLLISION. A SCHOONER BADLY DAMAGED AND ALMOST CUT DOWN BY THE BIG STEAMER.

New-Haven, Nov. 23 .- The big steamer Connecticut. Line, while going down the sound last night in tow of the tugs America and Gertrude, came into collision off Captain's Island with the three-masted schooner Annie E. Ketchum, Captain Ketchum, coal laden, from Philadelphia for this port. The steamer is not thought with the tug America. The tug Certrude cast off and this port. The schooner lost her howsprit, all he r and her foretopmast, and had her port shrouds scraped away and mizzen salls split.

Captain Ketchum details the collision as follows The America passed the Ketchum about 1,000 feet to the north and bore away to the northward, so that er tow would dodge the schooner, but the tow line not steer her, for she took a sheer to the southward, and though the America was heading northward and when passing abreast, the hulk in tow was heading

when passing abreast, the holk in tow was heading southward, and she swing so much that she was head on right in the course of the schoners. The steamer's lights were those of a regular moving steamer instead of a tow, and she was taken for such by the crew of the schoner, who supposed the steamer would, of course, mind the rule and clear her.

"As the tow came nearer, the mate shouted to the helmsman of the Connecticut, 'Are you going to deliberately run us down and sink us?' and then told the man at the schoner's wheel to put his helm hard to port, which he did. With the light breeze the schoner infed up very slowly, but her how went to the windward so that she was struck on the port how, near the knightheads, instead of end on, in which case she would have such vonced, as her boat was carried away by the cellision.

inch running into another schooner."

Captain Parker, of the ing destrude, says that the lights on the Connecticut were wrong.

INSANITY FOLLOWING FAITH CURE WASHING AWAY EVIL INFLUENCES.

ON MRS. KIDDER IN CHICAGO. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.-A. B. Kidder, husband of the woman who has become demented, as he claims, through the munimery of Mrs. Anna Johnson, a faith-cure or "Christian Science" doctor, said that soon after Mrs. Johnson's arrival in town about two months ago ds wife heard of her, and not being in good health wanted to see her. She called on the woman, and becoming infatuated with the treatment, dismissed the family physician and kept on with Mrs. Johnson, When he left her one Thursday morning she acted a little queerly-washing her hands frequently and saying something about an evil influence. Toward noon she went to see Mrs. Johnson and on leaving her, instead of taking the car or a cab, she hired an expressman to take her home. On the way, in some manner, the expression showed some money, whereupon she knocked it out of his hand, saying that the Lord would not like him to have so much money. When she are but otherwise was quiet and rational. That evening she became violent and insisted on seeing Mrs. Johnson. The latter treated Mrs. Kidder by slapping her, going through with a whole lot of nonsensical mummery and praying for her. This quieted the patient for a while, but later in the night her husband had to baptized. This was done to humor her. A short time afterward she ran to the bath room, and turning on the hot water held her hand under it until the skin came off. Her hosband, aithough a strong man, could

came off. Her husband, athough a strong man, could hardly drag her away.

Mr. Kidder told at length of other insane freaks of his wife, who nearly succeeded in killing him and herself by pulling down a heavy chandeller on their heads. He was finally forced to have her taken to the insane department of the county jail, as he could do nothing with her.

"Now," said Mr. Kidder, "I shall appeal to the state Board of Health and see if Mrs. Johnson and such quacks and frants cannot be prevented from doing the mischief they are doing. I cannot, of course, say positively that she is the cause of my wife's insanity, but I have no doubt of it in my own mind, and I think the facts bear me out."

Mrs. Anna Johnson was seen afterward. She appeared grieved at the condition of Mrs. Kidder, and indignant at the assertion of Mr. Kidder that she was to blame for it. She sald:

"I wrestled grievously in the unfortunate lady's behalf and relieved her from pain. I never asked nor accepted a fee from Mrs. Kidder, and even pad my own cab fare when I went to see her. Mr. Kidder has wronged my Master."

It is intimated that the local authorities will take some action in the matter before long.

NEW DISCLOSURES ABOUT THE ROODLERS. CHICAGO, Nov. 23.-It is asserted this evening that Harry Varnell, the convicted ex-Warden of the County

Insane Asylum, has been in communication with State's Attorney Grinnell for some time, and has given him much valuable information about the "boodle" gang. on which some leading spirits who have escaped may be entrapped. The information about commissions. be enlyapped. The information about commissions, is understood, is already being used by the State's Attorney in recommending settlements to the County Roard. It is believed that the information will be turned over to the new State's Attorney, who will make an attempt to begin more prosecutions. It is said that in return for the information given, State's Attorney Grinnell will recommend Varnell's pardon.

THE WILL OF MICHAEL M'CULLOUGH SUSTAINED PITTSBURG, Nov. 23 (Special).—Judge Hawlins, of the Orphans' Court, to day decided that the will of Michael McCullough must stand. McCullough was an Irishman by birth. He died in March at the age of eighty. leaving an estate said to be worth \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000. The will provides that the estate shall be leure, the Editor of "The Long Branch News," who as so terribly beaten about the head and face three weeks ago by Dr. John P. Femlerton, is now able to leave his house and attend to his odies work. He has usuatuted suit to recover \$20,000 damages from Lr. Pemberton. The papers were served to-day.

THOUSANDS CHEER HIS WILD REMARKS. URGING IRISHMEN TO BECOME FENIANS AND TO USE ALL MEANS FOR FREEING DEELAND.

The large hall of Cooper Union was crowded last even ing by an enthusiastic audience composed of Irish men and women who had assembled to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the execution of the Manchester martyrs-Alle , Larkin and O'Brien-who were hanged in Manchester. England, for rescuing two Fenian prisoners from a van guarded by dragoons and mounted policemen in broad daylight. The demonstration was gotten up under the auspices of the Fenian Brotherhood. Over the chairman's seat were mottoes in mourning on a white background emblematic of everything that was revolutionary, anti-English and Fenian. A couple of companies of the 69th Regiment filed into the hall and were loudly applauded. The most prominent Irishmen present included Major E. J. O'Shaughnessy, the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, John McMackin, James P. Archibald, the Rev. C. P. McCarthy, George Smith, Daniel R. Buckley, James J. Coogan, Coroner Nugent, John Howard and James Burke

James Nugent cailed the meeting to order and intro duced Patrick S. Cassidy as chairman. When he had got through with a short speech old "Richelieu" Robinson, who is humorously referred to always as the "only and original tail-twister of the British llon," had an inning during which he delivered one of his characteristic speeches. Everything went merrily until a young man named Richard Caffray got up to speak. He was delivering an eloquent address until he began to talk about the Irishmen in this city who "sold their country and voted at the ballot box against their own countrymen."

" What about Ford, of The Irish World !" shouted som

reply. At the mention of the name of the editor of The and groaning in the midst of which some dissentients were heard. Then a great uproar ensued, while one man at one end of the hall and another at the other jumped up and cheered frantically. Another man in the alsle got up and went out without saying anything. A tled and hustled by the angry crowd and he was finally with. He kept shaking his fist at the speakers and shouting passionately: "Ford is an old man and you're ing two or three minutes. Everybody jumped to his feet and there was great excitement, which looked threatening. Father McGlynn smiled calmly and didn't stir. At last the man was flung out and with the departure of the three McCaffray resumed his attack upon The Ir sh World and was cheered. "What kind of man is Patrick Ford I" exclaimed the speaker. "To-day while he speaks of revolution you and I can see what kind of a revolutionist he is when on last election day he sold his countrymen and helped to stiffe a reform movement for two or three years-the movement he himself had been preaching. [Groans and hisses.] You can see who are the traitors and who the sham patriots. This man who is now a traitor was a few years ago recommending and blow up everything."

BOLDNESS OF DR. M'GLYNN, Dr. McGlynn was the next speaker and set everybody ablaze by the boldness of his utterances. He was received with a great outburst of cheering which was re newed again and again. Some of the things he said

Irish men and Irish women here and everywhere, assert your natural rishts, assert your rishts to freedom to the land that God gave, to freedom to associate, to plan, to deliberate, to plot floud and profounced appliance for the liberation of your country, for the assertion of those God-given and mahevable rights so that no power in heaven will deay hem and no power on earth or in hell can effectually frustrate them. [Appliance] Assert your rights to scientific advancement, to National liberty and to National advancement, and pay no more attention to theologicum, whether in home or Madison-ave. Then you would to the buzzing of so many insects. [Renewed appliance] But how about your faith it Your faith has nothing at all to do with it. Remember that a great Irishman and a good Catholic hald he would as soon take his polities from the Turk of Constantine ede as from Rome. [Applause.]

Now, then, go shead and do what you can for Ireland, and if any priest or lishop or Propagands says you are doing strong tels him to mind his own business, that you are a good a judge of that as he is. (Renewed applause.) Some of us young bloots were arguing in favor of the Ferdans twenty five years and with those venerable ecclesiastics, those oil venerable wiscacres, and arguing holy, too, for we were Ferdans at heart and in

venerable old gentlemen who still think that Ireland has ne grievance worth talking of, or if she has that she should trust to the Providence of God and that alone and that everything would be all right then. [Derisive laughter]

A WORD ABOUT HOME RULE. Father McGlynn then referred to the historic phrase imputed to O'Connell, that Ireland's liberty wasn't worth a drop of blood, and stigmatized it as arrant bosh," when the audience broke out into a storm of applause. He said that the Irish shouldn't be talking so much; they should act. "They should cease blattering about a race," said he, the coruscations of whose genius they allege has irradiated two hemispheres." Gladstone's Home Rule bill he regarded as a "hodge podge of a jumble," and the proposed two Chambers for the Irish Parliament as "undiffued rol." "We want the people of Ireland," he added, "to have no representation of the worst sort of either Bishops or aristocrace in their Parliament. Let a Bishop, either Catholic or Professiant, whose patriotism and loyality to liberty entitle him to it be elected. [Applause,] cet rid of all the lords but one and then you will be free to love and adore the real Lord. [Applause,] Fennanism and the explosion at Clerkenwell in London was of more advantage to the Irish cause than all the speeches and poetry of Irish orators for a long time." [Lond applause,]

"Let Irishmen help Ireland with all the means which plause. He said that the Irish shouldn't be talking so

"Let Irishmen help Ireland with all the means which God and nature has given them (applause) or let us case applauding the fight for freedom in every land until we applied firsh patriots such as those whose memory we hoter to night." (Immense cheering) Father McGlynn closed by reciting a touching poom by Denis Florence McCarthy, called, "They are Dying; They are Dying," written in relation to the terrible

IN MEMORY OF THE "MANCHESTER MARTYRS," Columbia Hall, No. 1,210 First-ave., was crowded last evening by a large number of Irish-Americans from the Yorkville and Harlem districts assembled to 'celebrate in a belitting manner the twentieth anniversary of the execution of the "Manchester Martyrs." Major James T. Mulhern presided and these were about six hundred others present. The chairman delivered a stirring speach and culogized the bravery of the men whose memory they were celebrating. Peter Mulhern, J. Cussus and others sang and recited, after which resolutions were passed pledging all present to redouble their efforts until the legislative independence of Ireland was achieved.

CHARGED WITH SETTING FIRE TO HER ROOM. Mrs. Elizabeth Weisfenig, the German widow who was found by some neighbors bound and gagged in her rooms on the first floor of No. 417 East Fifth st., on November 6, was arrested yesterday on a charge of arson. When found by her neighbor. Mrs. Weistenly said that two men had entered her room by the front window, and before she could cry for help, they had overpowered her and bound and gagged her and robber of \$50.0 which had had all away to now an unbedher of \$70, which she had laid away to pay an undertaker's bill for the burial of her husband. The police suspected that the woman was not telling the truth, as the front windows, through which she claimed the burglars entered were securely fastened on the inside, they learned that she owed the untertaker \$150, and they came to the conclusion that she got up the story

to evade the payment of the bill.

On the nicht she was bound and gagged there was a fire in her room. A quantity of old clothing was found Iving around the room partly burned. An upset herosene tamp was found among the clothing. The Fire Marshal brought the case before the Grand Jury, and an indictment was found. It was ascertained that she had obtained an insurance policy for \$400 from the German American insurance Company on her household effects. She was brought before Judge Cowing in General Sessions yesterday and was committed to the rombs in default of bail. ound lying around the room partly burned. An upset

WHY SHE THOUGHT HER FATHER INSANE.

Henry L. Waliace, a farmer at Oak Ridge, Passale County, N. J., died in 1885, age eighty nine. By his will the larger part of his property went to his son William if. Waliace. The other children are contesting the will on the grounds of testanentary incapacity and undue in number exercised by William. One of the dissarished children, a danghter, Destined that she noticed her father's income exercised by William in one of the dissarished children, a danghter, Destined that she noticed her father's income exercised by William in the property of the company has a radiog mind. When asked of co-secretae in regard to have a realized within its boundaries. The Pullman Company has a radiog mind. When asked of co-secretae in regard to pay animally many thousands of collars had declared that a children could be brought up without whipping them.

FOURTEEN STRIKERS DEAD.

RIOT IN LAFOURCHE PARISH, LOUISIANA. TWO WHITE MEN SHOT BY NEGRO KNIGHTS OF LABOR-THE LOCAL MILITIA OF THE

PARISH DEFRAT THE RIOTERS.
[RY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—At the opening of October a strike was begun in the sugar-growing regions of this State under orders of the Knights of Labor to enforce the demand of field hands and sugar house employes, all of whom with few exceptions are colored, for an increase of wages. The planters resisted the strike and took men from this city to supply the places of the Enights of Labor. On a number plantations these imported men were assaulted and several of them were shot from ambush and more or less seriously injured. The situation finally became so bad that Governor McEnery was called upon for State troops to restore order. The call came from the constituted authorities of the parishes and the Governor in accordance with the law responded and ordered several companies of militia to the scene. Shortly after the orders were issued five negroes were

region and all agreed that the troops had been called

out none too soon.

but notwithstanding this fact, politicians in the District Assembly of the Knights of Labor in this city, opposed to Governor McEnery for renomination, orced through that body resolutions denouncing the Governor for the use of troops and demanding a repeal of the tariff on sugar. The troops, however, plantations, in a majority of cases at an advance of wages nearly to the figure which the Knights demanded. The last of the troops were ordered home at the close of last week and it is charged that in Lafourche Parish, where the five negroes above mentioned were killed, acts of violence and lawlessness were again renewed. Why the strikers should have resumed their overt acts does not appear, as practically what they demanded had been granted, but it is charged that sugar-houses were fired into and laborers who wanted to work were intimidated. On Sanday a mass-meeting of the most prominent citizens of the parish was held at Thibodeaux, the capital of the only a boy." He was grabbed by the neck by one of the parish, and the following resolutions were adopted;

" Now therefore, we, the good and law-abiding citizens of the Parish of Lafourche, in mass-m assembled, do resolve that this state of disorder thall visited cathie were actually dying from thirst. Ten and must cease and that we all, regardless of calling, avocation, or pursuit, do hereby pledge ourselves and each other to use every means in our power to bring the guilty parties and those who may have advised such lawlessness to a speedy detection and punish

persons guilty of the offences charged and appointing a committee on peace and order.

Since then there have been rumors of threatened trouble between whites and blacks and last night a white man entered a negro barroom in the town of Thibodeaux, opened fire and killed one colored man and wounded another. It appears to have been the act of a man crazed with liquor and it was not thought the it would be the immediate cause of the expected conflict. However, dispatches received morning from Thibodeaux announced that two white men, Henry Moloisar and John Gorman, were shot and seriously wounded and that twelve negroes were

hilled.

Yesterday two colored men named Cox, who are said to have been the ringleaders in the strike, were arrested and placed in the parish jail. Information was this afternoon received by telephone from Thibodeaux, which is over sixty miles from New-Orleans, that after the tracedy of this morning, the Cox brothers were taken from the jail and shot to death. There appears to be no doubt that the information is correct.

correct.

The telegraph office at Thibodeaux is closed. The only account of the affair which has issued from there is contained in a statement of officials of the parish.

ESCAPING FROM THE SCENE OF CONFLICT. A number of people from Lafourche Parish came in on the train of the Moccan Railroad which reached this city this evening. In the number was H. Frank this city this eventog. In the number was H. Franklin, a colored mae, who makes the following statement:
So far as I know, two men who constituted the outer
patrol of citizens, J. G. Gorman and Henry Moltaisen,
were fired upon this morning about daybreak and seniously wounded. A bail entered Gorman's right eye
and came out of his month, white Moltaison was shot in
the knee. The firing was done by colored people who
were out on strike. As soon as this occurred, the people of the town turned out and attacked the strikers
wherever they met them. I don't know how many
were killed, but heard it estimated at twenty dye. The
shooting was general. I left Thibodeaux because I
thought I should be safer away from there.

W. N. Nathaniel, another colored man, said the

Sidney F. Lewis, of the State Board of Engineers, also came in on the train. He said that when he passed through Tribodaux has night, he found the citizens much excited and alarmed and under arms. It looked as if trouble were bewring, and they were making preparations to protect themselves from any action on the part of the strikers.

— Each Smith, the assistant of Lewis, remained in Thibodiaux has hight and came in on the train to-day. He slept in the Court House has night, During the night he heard random shots. The strikers were cucauped in the town in a hig brick house and the people felt much alarm, especially after the shooting into the sugar-houses on Monday night. This morning about 5 o'clock, while the outer pickets were around their bondre, they were fired into by the negroes and two of them badly wounded. The news spread rapidly, and the Clay Knobloch Guards marched to the front. The citizens hastily gathered, many of them mounted. Stooting soon began and in a short while the strikers disappeared. Several of them were killed, but the majority fied to the woods.

STRIKERS DRIVEN OUT OF THE TOWN.

STRIKERS DRIVEN OUT OF THE TOWN. The agitators and stifkers have been ordered out of town and have obeyed without loss of time. There are

between two and three hundred men under arms, and they do not intend to stand any more infinidation or Other persons on the train were interviewed and they acree that the shooting began with the firing on the pickets. Since the mass meeting on Sunday night the town of Thibodeaux has been filled with armed while men. Large numbers of the negroes also had arms. There was no call for militia after their departure last week, when order had apparently been restored, the people of the parish having evidently determined to settle the existing troubles without the intervention of the State troops. The pariot to which the two white men who were shot belonged were acting as a Sheriff's posse and had been sworn in by that officer. There were conjutive white men had. Twelve negroes are known to have been killed, and it is believed there are more dead bodies of negroes in the woods. agree that the shooting began with the firing on the

OPPOSING THE HALF-HOLIDAY. ROCHESTER, Nov. 23 (Special).—All the shoe manufactories had a notice posted to day which read:

factories had a notice posted to day which read:

Having become convinced from the experience of the last season that the observance of the Saturday half holiday in the shoe manufactories of this city, while the same has not only not been observed by other branches of industry here, but not by the shoe manufactories of any other city in the Union so fartas we have been able to learn, we have therefore decided that when we begin making goods for the spring trade we will do so only with the distinct understanding with our employes that they shall work six days in each week whenever in our judgment the condition of our business requires it, and with the further understanding that we shall be free to hire and discharge any employe.

For nearly a year the employes have had a Saturday half-heliday. The feeling is strong against the circular, and a general strike is threatened. The manufacturers claim that they cannot compete with Eastern firms with a half-holiday.

STRIKING MINERS DETERMINED. STRIKING MINERS DETERMINED.

MOUNT CARMEL, Penn., Nov. 23.—A member of the Demand Committee trusted with the duty of reperting on the exact status of the miners strike in the Lehigh region and Panther Creek Valley, completed his sabors to-day and returned to Mount Carmel. He found the miners mere determined than when the strike was begue and that increased contributions have removed every sign of discontent. Officials of National labor organizations are in this section and promise sufficient aid to extend the struggle through next year, if necessary. The Knights everywhere believe in ultimate success.

RECEIVER CORCORAN GETS A VERDICT. FITCHBURG, Mass., Nov. 23. - The jury in the case of Receiver Corcoran, of the wrecked Lancaster National Bank, against Wesley R. Batchelder, a director in that in-stitution, to day returned a verdict of \$6,682 for the plain-tiff. The suit was to recover on three promissory notes amounting to \$6,000. Batchelder claimed that he was owing the bank \$15,000, and paid \$9,000, but refused to pay the remainder until the receiver returned 173 shares of Eric Telegraph and Telephone stock deposited with the bank as collateral. The case will aww go to the Su-preme Coart on exceptions. General P. A. Cellins is counsel for the plaintiff, and General Butler for the de-fendant. Bank, against Wesley R. Batcholder, a director in that in-

TAXES OF SLEEPING CAR COMPANIES.

SICKNESS DUE TO THE WANT OF WATER. EMPTY STREAMS AND WELLS IN THE CENTRAL WEST-LITTLE HOPE FOR WINTER WHEAT -FORESTS DESTROYED BY FIRE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALMOST AS DRY AS A DESERT.

PLAINFIELD, Ind., Nov. 23 .- Great anxiety prevails here on account of the various consequences threatened is the water famine which prevails. It looks now as though settled cold weather may set in before it rains, and in that case the prospect would be indeed gloomy. Not enough rain thoroughly to lay the dust on the roads has fallen since the beginning of the summer months. The wheat crop last season was cut short by drouth, while the corn, just harvested, was in several places worthless. The injury to crops is worthy of little consideration as compared with other alarming features. The inhabitants are suffering from a genuine water famine. Fully two-thirds killed by a sheriff's posse under circumstances regarding which statements are conflicting. The kill-ling indicated the state of feeling in the troubled previously had afforded an apparently inexhaustible supply of the purest water, now present beds utterly devoid of moisture. The farmers are the actual sufferers as can be testified by a correspendent just returned from a somewhat extended trip, which was made with a view of discovering the nature of their losses.

A few miles east of this place accidental fires consumed miles of fencing, burning over vast were kept in the field until all fear of trouble had tracts of meadow land and destroying much valuapassed and work had been resumed on almost all the ble timber. Northward the condition of things was found even more disheartening. White Lick Creek is no longer running, and the water in places is found in dirty, stagnant pools, from which the families for miles around are obliged to get their only supply for family use, drinking and and watering stock. Water from these unhealthy sources is breeding typhoid fever of the worst type, and in some neighborhoods the scourge is becoming epidemic, resulting in numerous fatalities. The doctors say that the disease is only in its first stage and is bound to increa e if the dry weather continues. The lack of water and food compels farmers and stock-breeders to dispose of their cattle at ruinous rates. In some of the places miles northwest, at Danville, the outlook was no better. Three-fourths of the wells in that town are dry. Men were busy hauling water in tanks from the filthy pools of White Lick, nine miles distant, and this water was the only kind used in many families, for both drinking and cooking

Farmers are unanimous in estimating that the wheat crop next year cannot possibly be more than one third the usual yield, if rain in abundance comes to its relief immediately; while, if the drouth continues many weeks longer, it will be a total failure. But what the people in the stricken districts need most now is enough water to start the streams to running and to fill up their wells and eisterns.

FLAMES SWEEPING WOODS AND PRAIRIES. FARMS DEVASTATED FROM ILLINOIS TO ARKANSAS -ONE MAN BURNED TO DEATH.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.-Reports of forest and prairie fires come from all directions except from the North, and give accounts of great destruction of property. The bottom lands of the Okawa and Big Muddy Rivers in Southwestern Illinois and prairies in many parts of the State are ablaze, and out-houses, fences, farming machinery, out-standing crops and whole forests and in some cases residences have been destroyed. In Southeastern Missouri and Arkansas between the Iron Mountain Railway and the Mississippi River, the swamps and lowlands have been almost burned out, and the whole country is so filled with smoke that the people are almost stiffed. As far west as Hot Springs, have devastated farms, burned houses, barns and fences. The little town of Mayflower in Franklia County, barely escaped total destruction. On the east side of the Mississippi River in Washington and Boli ver Countles, Mississippl, nineteen cotton gins, lesides much other valuable property has been destroyed. From the Indian Territory are reports of great prairie fires. Fifty miles of range around Red Fork has been entirely ravaged and thousands of tors of hay, farming implements and a large number of cattle have been burned and other parts of the Territory have suffered in the same way.

CARROLLTON, Ills., Nov. 23.-Forest fires are rag-Captain Parker, of the fug Gestrude, says that the lights on the Connecticut were wrong.

At the Stening on Line pier the man in charge said and inject that the theology is many state in the stening of any accident to the sat night that he knew nothing of any accident to the sat night that he knew nothing of any accident to the sat night that he knew nothing of any accident to the sat night that he knew nothing of any accident to the sat night that he knew nothing of any accident to the sat night that he knew nothing of any accident to the sat night that he knew nothing of any accident to the sat night that he knew nothing of any accident to the sat night that he knew nothing of any accident to the sat night that he knew nothing of any accident to the sat night that he knew nothing of any accident to the sat night that he knew nothing of any accident to the sat night that he knew nothing of any accident to the sat night that he knew nothing of any accident to the sat night that he knew nothing of any accident to the sat night that he knew nothing of any accident to the sat night that he knew nothing of any accident to the sat night that he knew nothing of any accident to the sat night that he knew nothing of any accident to the sat night that the knew nothing of any accident to the sat night that the sat night that the knew nothing of any accident to the sat night that the knew nothing of any accident to the sat night that the knew nothing of any accident to the sat night that the knew nothing of any accident to the sat night that the sat night ing in the woods along the Illinois River and Macoupin had run his wife off, and he had fied for safety. They had killed his cousin, Willis Wilson.

Sidney F. Lewis, of the State Board of Engineers, also came in on the train. He said that when he passed through Thibodaux list night, he found the citizens much exerted and alarmed and under arms. It may be suffered the first supposed the fi

hen out again in this section, and are doing much dan age in destroying fences, hay and other crops. The fires have approached to within a quarter of a mile of

the city. The atmosphere is thick with smoke, and the sun has for several days appeared as in an eclipse. Leaves and brush are dry, as there has been no rain for several months.

HANGED AND SHOT BY A MOR. A NEGRO TAKEN FROM JAIL IN FREDERICK CITY.

MARYLAND, AND LYNCHED.
BAITIMORE, Nov. 23 (Special). - John H. Bigus, a egro, on Friday night attacked Mrs. Yeakle, a widow. n a street in Frederick City. He was not found until Sunday. Mrs. Yeakle recognized him as her assailant. The Sheriff, to protect the prisoner, put him in chains in the strongest cell in the county jail and doubled the goards. Fifteen minutes after midnight last night a mob of over one hundred men wearing white muslin masks, and the foremost of them armed with picks and axes, marched from the suburbs of the town to the jail. The mob at a signal rushed at the jail-door, and a long heavy pole, used as a batteringram, in a few minutes splintered the door. The guards about Bigus's cell were over powered, the le broken. The terrifled negro was found cronched in a corner, his hands held beseechingly toward them for mercy. A rope was placed about his neck. He cried mercy. A rope was placed about his neck. He cried out that he was innocent, but he was ordered to come on, and with the rope tied around his neck was led to a tree in front of the house of George H. Rider, on Jefferson Heights. He persisted in declaring his innocence, until he was swung up and nearly strangled. Then he made a confession, in which he implicated "Joe" Hall, another negro. He was then given three minutes to pray. The leader of the lynchers held a dark lantern so that the light would fall on his opened watch. When the three minutes expired, he romarked, "Time's up," and the next instant the negro was swinging in the air. The death seemed rather too slow, for one of the lynchers drew a revolver and emptied three chambers of it into the suspended body.

ENORMOUS PREMIUM ON GAS STOCKS. THE HOFFMAN ESTATE SAID TO HAVE RECEIVED

\$150,000 FOR 400 SHARES. CHICAGO, Nov. 23 .- The great gas trust which lately bought a controlling interest in all the gas companies of this city, is credited by a morning paper with having bought off the latest opponents who were fighting the trust in the courts. The plainiff was the Hoffman estate of New York City, which owned 400 shares of stock in the Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company. Late yesterday the attorneys representing the estate

Late yesterday the attorneys representing the estate received the following dispatch:

"The estate has made satisfactory arrangements with the defendants. Dismiss all proceedings before Judgo Tuley. Letter mailed."

This is the second time suits brought against the Trust have come to naught. When the case came before Judge Tuley this morning the attorneys for the plaintiffs moved to have it dismissed at their cost and the court so ordered.

The price paid for the 400 shares is said to be \$150,000. The par value is \$25 a share, so that the premium paid is 1,400 per cent. It is also said that the Gas Trust will pay all legal expenses which the fioffman estate has incurred, so that on the whole New-york is ahead and Chicago far behind on to-day's transactions.

The suit was brought on October 25, by Henry Rosenwald and Max Oppenheimer, executors of the will of Emmanuel Hoffman, and was an action to enjoin the Trust from disposing of \$10,000,000 of mortgage the Trust from disposing of \$10,000,000 of mortgage bonds, issued when the Trust obtained control of the Chicago Gasilght and Coke Company. The Hofman estate at that time owned 400 shares of the Gasilght and Coke Company's stock. The Hofman executors showed a desire to contest the case to the utsnot, and instructed their Chicago lawyers, Moses & Neuman, to spare no efforts in the fight. Yesterday, without a warning, the executors wired their counsel that the estate had made satisfactory arrangements with the detendants, and that the case should be dismissed. When calls were made last night at the houses of Mosers. Oppenheimer and Rosenwald, with a view to accepted, neither of the gentlesses was at home. The New-York attorney of the cetats was at home. The New-York attorney of the cetats.